

THE PENSACOLA JOURNAL, SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 15, 1919.

WOMAN AND HER IDEALS

MISS AGNES EVA M'KENNA AND THE
WORK SHE HAS ACCOMPLISHED

Senate Chamber,
Tallahassee, Fla.
I'm sending you herewith a copy
of the Child Welfare bill number
48, or otherwise known as the
"McKenna" bill, as it was passed
by the house and senate. I have
received letters from all over the
United States complimenting Flor-
ida on having passed such a val-
uable "best war" measure. I tell
them in all my replies to give the
praise and credit to Miss Agnes
McKenna, of Pensacola, for it was
she who came to Tallahassee and
worked for its passage so faith-
fully that it became a law.
Very sincerely yours,
(Signed) WILLIAM E. BAKER.

"So many people are more or less su-
perstitious about Friday and thirteen,"
Miss Agnes McKenna remarked, as she
was giving the history of the Florida
Child Welfare and Mothers' Pension
bill. "It's rather interesting to see what
an important part thirteen and Friday
played in this bill."

"Col. R. Pope Reese drew this bill on
Friday, and if it had not been for the
wisdom and foresight of those drafting
the constitution of this state years ago
the bill would not be constitutional, for
Article THIRTEEN of section three of
the constitution reads: 'The respective
counties of the state shall provide in the
manner prescribed by law for those of
the inhabitants that by reason of age,
infirmity or misfortune may have claims
upon the aid and sympathy of society.'"

"The bill was introduced in the house
by Col. L. E. Wade, of Clay county, on
Friday, and on the final passage of the
bill thirteen representatives voted
against it. Only six voted against it in
the senate."

"Forty-one states have passed a bill
similar to this one during the past seven
years. Prof. A. S. Edwards, Colonel
Reese and I had copies of these bills
and studied them before this bill was
drawn, therefore, we believe that this is
a far better bill in every way, than any
ever passed by any other state."

"In studying this bill you will find that
while it is very liberal, yet it has every
safeguard thrown around it. If the child
is of school age it is required by this
law to attend school regularly the full
term of terms of each school year if the
mother is to have the benefit of this
pension. The mothers will receive co-
workers and school attendance officers
in those counties where they are em-
ployed. In the absence of these workers,
the law provides for the appointment of
a committee of women to assist the
school board and county commissioners
in meeting the needs of these widowed
mothers."

"The mother's pension or child welfare
bill, I consider the greatest piece of
work I've ever been permitted to assist
with."

"The public health service in Columbus
is practically the same thing I'm doing
here and I'm too much in love with Pen-
sacola and Escambia county to think of
leaving any time soon, but for the third
time I have been offered a place in Col-
umbus since I left in 1915."

"With only a few additions we could
lead in social work in this county. Most
of us are agreed that we need a full
time health officer. I feel sure we will

have one in the near future. One other
thing we need is a woman welfare of-
ficer who will be granted police power
and whose duty it will be to investigate
all cases of girls and women that come
before the various courts, and I'm really
surprised that we have no matron at the
jail and police station. It would seem
that a matron of this sort would have a
woman probation officer to assist with
the work among the children."

"It was during my work with the ju-
venile court in Columbus, Ga., that I first
became interested in public health work.
After having spent a year in Columbus
I became interested in municipal and
rural welfare work in South Georgia. I
organized this work in a number of coun-
ties in Georgia and trained a number of
workers for these places. The counties
that were not large enough to have a
public health nurse and a juvenile court
and charity worker would get some work-
men trained to assist with all these
branches. This method of work proved
very satisfactory and beneficial in a num-
ber of counties. In some counties it was
a failure because the worker was not
big enough and broad enough to cope
with the situation. In some other coun-
ties it was a failure because politics
would not let it succeed."

"In 1915 I was selected by the leading
social workers over the state of Georgia
to call together the first state conference
on social work. The Ministerial Union
and Convention bureau of Macon, Ga.,
extended us an invitation to meet there.
So Macon was chosen as the meeting
place and the Lanier hotel was chosen
as our headquarters. I went to Macon
six weeks before the date set for the
meeting and worked very hard to get
everything in readiness. We worked up
a splendid program and our attendance
was fine. Judge W. E. Thomas of Val-
dosta, was elected president. Mr. Wil-
son L. Moore, of Atlanta, was elected
vice-president. Mr. Joseph C. Logan,
who is now in charge of the Southeastern
division of the Civilian Relief Work of
the Red Cross, was elected chairman of
the executive committee. I was elected
secretary."

"In February, 1918, I accepted a place
with the Committee on Protective Work
for Girls around the settlements in At-
lanta. I was put in charge of a hospital
ward for wayward girls. This was the
most interesting work I ever did, but I
was glad to give it up and go home to
Chipley for a much needed vacation after
the long and hard work I had done."

"No, I have not always lived in Florida.
I was born on a little farm five miles
from Geneva, Alabama, and we lived in
Alabama until I was twelve years of age.
I lost my mother there and my father
moved to Florida; we lived near Camp-
bellton. My father died when I was six-
teen years of age and is buried at Camp-
bellton. Since that time my home has
been at Chipley. This is the only place
that seems like home. Chipley is the
biggest small town in the world."

"I've had a very varied experience, and
it has been valuable to me. It helps
me assist young women who want to
take up some phase of social service to
equip themselves. There is a great de-
mand for trained social workers and
nurses all over the south today. Florida
will need a number of workers this fall.
I hope this little story will encourage a
number of young women to take up some
phase of the work. I'll gladly correspond
with any one who is interested and help
them get the training and secure a place.
Trained nurses with social service train-
ing are very much in demand. But of
course some of our best social workers
are not trained nurses."

MAKING ENDS MEET

How shall we estimate the amount of
money we can afford to spend for food
each month?

Time was, "before the war," when the

Awfully Smart

average daily allowance for the food cost

of a person living at home in a family

was twenty-five cents a day, but now the

average is between thirty and forty cents

a day for each person, even with good

management.

The minimum cost per day for food

raw material to keep one person in health

and at full working efficiency, is 30 cents

a day, averaging children and adults to-
gether, and multiplying that sum by the

number of persons in the family to estimate

family costs.

With 30 cents a day as the minimum

allowance for food costs per day per
person, other estimates are:

45 cents per day will supply a "com-
fortable" daily menu.

60 cents per day per capita allows for

variety and some delicacies.

75 cents per day per capita allows for

choice cuts of meat, fruits out of season
and other luxuries.

90 cents per day per person is the

maximum, and should not be overstepped
if waste and extravagance is to be avoided.

During the war, the U. S. Food adminis-
tration suggested the following division

of the food allowance in a family of five
persons spending \$10 a week for food, or
in other words, every \$10 spent for food
should be divided as follows:

\$2.50 for breads and cereals.

\$2.00 for milk.

\$2.00 for meat, eggs and fish.

\$2.00 for fruits and vegetables.

\$1.50 for fats, sugar and flavor foods.

The Massachusetts food administration

bulletin for May, 1918, suggests the fol-
lowing amounts of food to be purchased

daily for a man doing moderate work:

Of vegetables and fruits, from 2½ to
1½ pounds.

Of milk, 8 ounces.

Of meat, eggs or cheese, from 14
ounces down to 8 ounces.

Of cereals and breads, from 8 to 15
ounces.

Of sweets, from 2 to 3 ounces.

Of fats, from 2 to 3 ounces.

Four-fifths of these amounts is esti-
mated as the proper daily food allowance

for an active woman, and ¾ times that
amount is sufficient for a man, woman
and three children under 12 years.

WOMEN WILL HELP CHOOSE NEXT PRESIDENT



These suffrage leaders deserve the hon-
or for bringing the vote to women.
Above, left, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt,
president of the National American Woman's
Suffrage Association. Center, Dr.
Anna Howard Shaw, dean of the American
suffragists, inheriting leadership from
Susan B. Anthony, and right, Mrs. Maud
Wood Park, chairman of the Suffrage
Congressional Committee.

They Put Up a Stiff Fight for It.
The militant wing of the suffrage party
was led by the National Woman's Party,
who picketed the White House and went
to jail for it. Left, below, Miss Lucy
Burns, who, with Miss Alice Paul, cen-
ter, founded the Woman's Party. Miss
Maud Younger, right, chairman of the
Lobby Committee, won many senators
and congressmen to the cause. Militants
and plain suffragists share honors in the
victory.

While suffragists will be unable to take
full advantage of their new franchise
privilege in November, 1920, the vote of
women will be of considerable importance
in that election.
Fifteen states grant their women full
suffrage, their total female population of

dependent of the federal amendment—were
in number, 12,000,000, controlling 263 elec-
toral votes and representing 25 states of
the union.

The suffrage amendment which is fi-
nally accepted by congress and the sen-
ate was drafted by Susan B. Anthony in
1875, and is known as the Anthony
amendment.

It was first introduced in the senate
in 1875 by Sargent of California. Thirty-
three times since it has been introduced and
defeated or tabled.

The United States senate has passed on
suffrage four times. In 1887 suffrage was
received 35 ayes and 34 noes; in 1914 it re-
ceived 35 ayes and 34 noes; in October,
1918, the vote was 54 ayes and 30 noes,
and February 11, 1919, the vote was 55 for
and 28 against—lacking but one vote of
passage.

While the national woman suffrage
question is coming in for so much discus-
sion and general enlightenment of the
public upon its accomplishments to date,
a few minutes might be spared to glimpse

women eligible to vote numbering 7,307,
288, with a total of 137 electoral votes.
Eight other states grant women presen-
tial suffrage, with approximately 4,
000,000 women voters and 97 electoral
votes. Two more states give women the
vote at presidential primaries.
The grand total of women who may
freely approach the 1920 ballot boxes, la-

THE NEW BATHING SUITS! THEY ARE HERE!



By BETTY BROWN

Richest materials, simple lines, elab-
orate embroideries! "La la Chic" as the
Parisienne says. These are the new
bathing suits.

And such a variety. Palafax shops
have blossomed with them. They are
about as dashing without being daring
as the human water sprite could wish.
Here's one of black wool jersey in
smock style with a sash of self-material
with green and wool crochet edging, and

an embroidered design, in which a fish,
as the motif, adds its effective decora-
tion. The checker-board facing of the
hat lends the finishing note.

Also of fine wool jersey is the worsted
figure, this time in a second suit, and
again does green braid effect on all
edges, even to the tight bloomers. The
braided sash is of the same green. The
plashed skirt allows freedom of move-
ment, and altogether it's a gem among
the new bathing costumes.

But in a Waterette satin model with a
glodot effect below the waist, after the
manner of the newest conventional coats,
is another of Fashion's whims. It's the
bloomers. They're built precisely like
riding breeches. Of course, there's a sash
and again it's braided, though this time
of silk to match silk braid embroidery on
the suit.

Then there are separate vests for
bathing dresses—another idea borrowed
from conventional garb. These are of such
materials as Kumsi-kumca and oiled silk.

THE BUSINESS WOMAN AND
THE PROBLEM OF DRESS

(Celia Myrover Robinson in The New
York Evening Telegram)

Much is said and written about the
manner of dress which should be worn
by the young business woman, but in spite
of the fact that it is so frequently pointed
out that fine feathers have no place in
the business office, it still remains true
that many girls just starting out in a
business career fail to realize that fash-
ionable apparel appropriate to the garden
party, and the theatre has no place in an
office where time is supposed to be de-
voted to business.

It is true, however, that the standard
of dress for the business woman has
changed during the past few years. There
was a time when one found the working
girls either garbed as if for a reception, or
wearing the plainest of coat suits and
manly shirtwaists. Today women have
come out into the world to take so many
and varying kinds of positions, that a
uniform standard of dress no longer ob-
tains.

Careful Selection.
For instance, the style of gown worn
by the girl who is one cog of the great
machinery in some large firm employing
dozens of other girls in stenographic or
clerical positions like her own, may find
the plainest of gowns most suitable. On
the other hand, should her work be of a
different and perhaps more ambitious
nature, such as the head of a department
in one of the large stores, or supervisor
of some branch of work of considerable
larger business firms, or should her tal-
ents lie in the direction of some organiza-
tion work or some branch of artistic or
literary activities, she may find a frock
appropriate to an afternoon at home quite
suitable for her office or studio.

The main thing after all is to be be-
comingly but inconspicuously gowned. An

older woman who has spent much time in
New York city, in speaking to a younger
one just entering upon her duties in the
big town, said to her:

"There are two things which stamp one
as representative of the city at its best,
or representative of the small town—these
are hats and shoes. The young woman
coming from a small town usually blus-
soms out in what she considers stylish
headgear, and runs to high heeled and
conspicuously varnished shoes. But when
she has been in the city for some time
as she walk down the street, she notes
the quietly gowned, low heeled, incon-
spicuously hatted women she passes—
women carefully groomed, immaculate,
exquisite in every detail, stamped with the
hall mark of fashion, many of whom she
learns to know as leaders in the social
world."

This is not to say that there are not
fashionably gowned women wearing or-
nate hats and shoes and high heeled
shoes, but these women are rolling along
in their limousines and are not walking
the pavements of the city. The carefully
dressed woman knows that high heels are
unsuitable for walking on the city pave-
ments, and that conspicuous hats as well
as conspicuous shoes are incorrect for
walking.

Young women who have labored for
the past year side by side with the women
of fashion and wealth, who have been
drawn into war work, have awakened to
the realization that the wealthiest and
most fashionable frequently wear the
simplest clothes. The working girl may
well pattern after some of the simple
modes of life followed by the leading
women of this nation, who are conspic-
uous for their talents, brains and charities,
and the splendid results which they ac-
complished and not for the fine frills and
furbelows which they display.

WHAT TO EAT NEXT WEEK

By BIDDY BYE.

Here are dewberries—yes, and water-
melon! Before the family has had a
chance to even think of the coming of
strawberries, introduce them to these late
arrivals. And now that you are squarely
in the middle of June, have an extra
thought for the growing heat. When a
thoroughly substantial dinner is planned,
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arrivals.

Breakfast: Cornflakes with top milk,
scrambled eggs, graham muffins, coffee.
Dinner: Breast of lamb with dumplings,
cooked cabbage with sauce, pear
and cottage cheese salad, iced tea, water-
melon.
Supper: Jellied vegetable salad, Parker
house rolls, cocoa, berries and cream.

Breakfast: Strawberries, creamed as-
paragus on toast, iced cocoa.

Lunch: Meat and spaghetti en casse-
rolle.

Breakfast: Puffed wheat with berries,
sugar rolls, milk.

Lunch: Rice and egg pie, buttermilk
bread.

Dinner: Watermelon cocktail, baked rice
and peas, salmon and green pea salad,
coffee, jelly with cream sauce, coffee.

Breakfast: Oranges, asparagus omelet,
iced tea.

Lunch: Jellied fish and eggs, wafers,
rice balls with strawberry sauce.

Dinner: Broiled perch, sliced tomatoes,
hot rolls, shortcake, coffee.

Breakfast: Berries and cream, poached
eggs on toast, cocoa.

Lunch: Molded fish salad, hard rolls,
sponge jelly roll dessert.

Dinner: Veal cutlets, baked potatoes,
young onions and radishes, asparagus with
dressing, iced coffee with whipped cream,
maple parfait.

Breakfast: Sliced bananas, broiled bac-
on and hashed brown potatoes, iced cof-
fee.
Lunch: Vegetable chop suey, pickles,
strawberry roll (variation of shortcake.)
Dinner: Calves' brains in patties,
riced potatoes, tomato and pineapple sal-
ad, frozen cherry sherbet, macaroons.

Breakfast: Watermelon slices, soft
boiled eggs, graham toast, coffee.

Lunch: Cottage cheese loaf, head et-
tuve salad, strawberry jam turnovers.

Dinner: Flank steak with vegetables,
nut and prune salad, fresh berry gelatin
with whipped cream, sponge cake, iced
cocoa.

Breakfast: Watermelon cocktail, baked rice
and peas, salmon and green pea salad,
coffee, jelly with cream sauce, coffee.

Breakfast: Oranges, asparagus omelet,
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